

Definitions

County economic types (mutually exclusive; a county may fall into only one economic type). County typology codes are described in Peggy J. Cook and Karen L. Mizer, *The Revised ERS County Typology: An Overview*, RDRR-89, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, December 1994.

Farming-dependent—Farming contributed a weighted annual average of 20 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years of 1987-89.

Mining-dependent—Mining contributed a weighted annual average of 15 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years of 1987-89.

Manufacturing-dependent—Manufacturing contributed a weighted annual average of 30 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years of 1987-89.

Government-dependent—Federal, State, and local government activities contributed a weighted annual average of 25 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years of 1987-89.

Service-dependent—Service activities (private and personal services, agricultural services, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, real estate, transportation, and public utilities) contributed a weighted annual average of 50 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years of 1987-89.

Nonspecialized—Counties not classified as a specialized economic type over the 3 years of 1987-89.

Input-output model. An economic model that represents the economy as a set of sales and purchases between sectors, final demands, and payments to labor, capital, profits, and indirect business taxes.

Metro areas. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, include core counties containing a city of 50,000 or more people and a total area population of at least 100,000. Additional contiguous counties are included in the MSA if they are economically and socially integrated with the core county. Metro areas are divided into central cities and areas outside central cities (suburbs). Throughout this publication, "urban" and "metro" have been used interchangeably to refer to people and places within MSA's.

Nonmetro areas. Counties outside metro area boundaries. Throughout this publication, "rural" and "nonmetro" are used interchangeably to refer to people and places outside of MSA's.

Regions.

Bureau of Economic Analysis regions:

New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Mideast—Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Great Lakes—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Plains—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Southeast—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Southwest—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Rocky Mountain—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

Far West—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Production workers. Manufacturing employees engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, receiving, storing, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping,

maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, and recordkeeping. Definition includes line-supervisors, but employees above that level are excluded.

Nonproduction workers. Other manufacturing employees, including factory supervisors above the line-supervisor level, sales, delivery, advertising, credit, collection, installation and service personnel, clerical, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, human resources, professional, and technical employees.